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Sir:

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In support of this claim, filed herewith is a certified copy of said original foreign application. Acknowledgement of the receipt of the certified copy is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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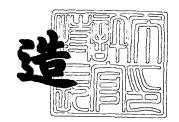
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明細書 1

1

【物件名】 要約書

【プルーフの要否】 要

'【書類名】 明細書

【発明の名称】 常温硬化性塗料組成物

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】エポキシ基含有重合性不飽和モノマーと該モノマーと共重合可能な他の重合性不飽和モノマーとの共重合体であるエポキシ基含有ビニル共重合体(a)と、不飽和脂肪酸を含有する脂肪酸成分(b)との反応物に、さらにイソシアネート基を有する化合物(c)を反応させてなるウレタン変性ビニル系樹脂を、被膜形成成分として含有することを特徴とする常温硬化性塗料組成物。

【請求項2】エポキシ基含有ビニル共重合体(a)が、エポキシ基含有重合性不飽和モノマーを3~70重量%、他の重合性不飽和モノマーを30~97重量%の割合で共重合してなる請求項1記載の常温硬化性塗料組成物。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、酸化硬化型のウレタン変性ビニル系樹脂を用いた、耐候性、耐水性に優れた弾性塗膜を形成し得る常温硬化性塗料組成物に関する。

[0002]

【従来技術及びその課題】

従来、常温硬化性を有し、かつ溶液状態で長期にわたり安定である塗料用樹脂としては、不飽和脂肪酸を用いたアルキド樹脂がよく知られており、建築内外装用塗料に汎用されているが、このアルキド樹脂は紫外線による耐候劣化を起こしやすく、屋外用途に用いるには性能的に不十分であった。この耐候性の問題を解決する手法として、例えば英国特許第793,776号公報に、脂肪酸で変性してなるアクリル樹脂が提案されている。しかしながら脂肪酸変性されたアクリル樹脂は、耐候性は少し改善されるものの、極性の低い軟質成分である脂肪酸を含有しているので、耐候性、耐水性や耐酸・耐アルカリ性などの塗膜性能がまだ十分とはいえないものであった。

[0003]

【課題を解決するための手段】

本発明者らは、上記問題を解決すべく鋭意検討した結果、脂肪酸変性されたアクリル樹脂を更にイソシアネート基を有する化合物で変性してなる樹脂を用いることにより、塗膜の耐候性、耐水性が向上し、また下層塗膜のクラック追随性に も優れていることを見出し本発明を完成するに至った。

[0004]

即ち本発明は、エポキシ基含有重合性不飽和モノマーと該モノマーと共重合可能な他の重合性不飽和モノマーとの共重合体であるエポキシ基含有ビニル共重合体(a)と、不飽和脂肪酸を含有する脂肪酸成分(b)との反応物に、さらにイソシアネート基を有する化合物(c)を反応させてなるウレタン変性ビニル系樹脂を、被膜形成成分として含有することを特徴とする常温硬化性塗料組成物を提供するものである。

[0005]

【発明の実施の形態】

本発明においてウレタン変性ビニル系樹脂は、エポキシ基含有ビニル共重合体(a)と、不飽和脂肪酸を含有する脂肪酸成分(b)との反応物に、さらにイソシアネート基を有する化合物(c)を反応させてなる酸化硬化型の樹脂である。

[0006]

上記エポキシ基含有ビニル共重合体 (a) の共重合成分であるエポキシ基含有 重合性不飽和モノマーとしては、例えば (メタ) アクリル酸グリシジル、 (メタ) アクリル酸 β - メチルグリシジル、 (メタ) アクリル酸 β - メチルグリシジル、 (メタ) アクリル酸 β - スチルグリシジル、 (メタ) アクリル酸 β - エポキシシクロヘキシルプロピル、アリルグリシジルエーテル等が挙げられる。

[0007]

他の重合性不飽和モノマーとしては、例えば(メタ)アクリル酸メチル、(メタ)アクリル酸エチル、(メタ)アクリル酸 n - ブチル、(メタ)アクリル酸イソブチル、(メタ)アクリル酸 t - ブチル、(メタ)アクリル酸へキシル、(メタ)アクリル酸2-エチルヘキシル、(メタ)アクリル酸n - オクチル、(メタ)アクリル酸デシル、(メタ)アクリル酸ラウリル、(メタ)アクリル酸ステアリル、(メタ)アクリル酸シクロヘキシル、(メタ)アクリル酸イソボルニルな

[0008]

エポキシ基含有ビニル共重合体(a)において、エポキシ基含有重合性不飽和モノマーと、上記他の重合性不飽和モノマーとの共重合比率は、通常、エポキシ基含有重合性不飽和モノマーが、3~70重量%、好ましくは10~50重量%の範囲内にあり、上記他の重合性不飽和モノマーが30~97重量%、好ましくは50~90重量%の範囲内にあることが、不飽和脂肪酸(b)と反応させる際の付加反応性、得られるエポキシ基含有ビニル共重合体(a)の溶剤への溶解性などの点から適当である。

[0009]

上記エポキシ基含有ビニル共重合体(a)において、水酸基含有モノマーの使用量の決定においては、ポリイソシアネート化合物(c)との反応の際に、ゲル化が起こらぬようにその量を決定すべきである。通常、水酸基含有モノマーの使用量は、ビニル共重合体(a)を構成するモノマー成分中、30重量%以下であることが適当である。

[0010]

上記エポキシ基含有ビニル共重合体(a)を得るための共重合方法は、とくに

限定されるものではないが、脂肪酸成分(b)やイソシアネート基を有する化合物(c)との反応のさせやすさなどの面から、有機溶剤中にてラジカル重合開始 剤の存在下で行う溶液重合法が好適である。

[0011]

上記エポキシ基含有ビニル共重合体(a)の溶液重合による合成に際して使用されるラジカル重合開始剤としては、例えば、2,2'ーアゾビスイソブチロニトリル、2,2'ーアゾビス(2,4ージメチルバレロニトリル)等のアゾ系重合開始剤;ラウリルパーオキサイド、tーブチルパーオキシー2ーエチルヘキサノエート、ベンゾイルパーオキサイド等の過酸化物系重合開始剤等を挙げられる。また溶液重合による合成に際して使用される有機溶剤としては、例えばnーヘキサン、nーオクタン、2,2,2ートリメチルペンタン、イソオクタン、nーノナン、シクロヘキサン、メチルシクロヘキサン等の脂肪族炭化水素系溶剤;ベンゼン、トルエン、キシレン、エチルベンゼン等の芳香族炭化水素系溶剤;ミネラルスピリット、「スワゾール1000」(コスモ石油社製品)、石油エーテル、石油ベンジン、石油ナフサ等の石油系溶剤;メチルイソブチルケトン等のケトン系溶剤;酢酸イソブチル等のエステル系溶剤;イソプロパノール等のアルコール系溶剤等を単独で、あるいは2種以上を混合して、必要に応じて任意に用いることができる。

[0012]

上記エポキシ基含有ビニル共重合体(a)は、数平均分子量が1,000~100,000、特に、2,000~70,000の範囲内にあり、ガラス転移温度(Tg)が0~100℃の範囲にあることが、得られる塗膜の物性及び速乾性の面から好適である。

[0013]

上記脂肪酸成分(b)は、不飽和脂肪酸を必須に含有し、必要に応じて飽和脂肪酸を含有する脂肪酸成分であり、ヨウ素価が約50~200の範囲内にあることが適当である。ヨウ素価が約50未満になると塗膜の硬化性が低下し、一方、ヨウ素価が約200を越えると樹脂製造中にゲル化するおそれがあるので好ましくない。

[0014]

脂肪酸成分(b)の必須成分である不飽和脂肪酸の代表例としては、魚油脂肪酸、脱水ヒマシ油脂肪酸、サフラワー油脂肪酸、アマニ油脂肪酸、大豆油脂肪酸、ゴマ油脂肪酸、ケシ油脂肪酸、エノ油脂肪酸、麻実油脂肪酸、ブドウ核油脂肪酸、トウモロコシ油脂肪酸、トール油脂肪酸、ヒマワリ油脂肪酸、綿実油脂肪酸、クルミ油脂肪酸、ゴム種油脂肪酸等が挙げられる。不飽和脂肪酸は、酸化硬化形の重合性不飽和基をもつ脂肪酸であって、本発明においてウレタン変性ビニル系樹脂に酸化硬化性を付与するものである。

[0015]

脂肪酸成分(b)が上記不飽和脂肪酸に加えて、さらに必要に応じて含有することができる飽和脂肪酸としては、例えば、ヤシ油脂肪酸、水添ヤシ油脂肪酸、パーム油脂肪酸等の不乾性油脂肪酸;カプロン酸、カプリン酸、ラウリン酸、ミリスチン酸、パルミチン酸、ステアリン酸等を挙げることができる。

[0016]

脂肪酸成分(b)の使用割合は、上記エポキシ基含有ビニル共重合体(a)の 樹脂固形分100重量部に対して1~60重量部、好ましくは5~30重量部の 範囲内にあることが、得られる塗膜の硬化性及び耐候性などの面から好適である

[0017]

本発明において、上記エポキシ基含有ビニル共重合体(a)と脂肪酸成分(b)との反応は、共重合体(a)中のエポキシ基と脂肪酸成分(b)中のカルボキシル基とのエステル化反応に基くものであり、この反応によって通常、2級水酸基が生成する。この反応に際しては、必要に応じて、N,Nージメチルアミノエタノール等の3級アミン;臭化テトラブチルアンモニウム等の4級アンモニウム塩等の反応触媒を用いることができる。反応触媒を使用する場合には、その使用量は、共重合体(a)と脂肪酸成分(b)との合計100重量部に基いて0.01~100重量部の範囲内が適当である。

[0018]

共重合体(a)と脂肪酸成分(b)との反応条件は、ゲル化などの反応上の問

題を起こすことなく、共重合体(a)中のエポキシ基と脂肪酸成分(b)中のカルボキシル基とが反応できる条件であればよく、通常、約 $100\sim170$ で、約 $2\sim10$ 時間加熱する条件が適当である。

[0019]

上記のようにして得られる脂肪酸変性共重合体に反応させるイソシアネートを有する化合物(c)は、例えばトリレンジイソシアネート、キシリレンジイソシアネート、フェニレンジイソシアネート、ジフェニルメタンジイソシアネート、ビス(イソシアネートメチル)シクロヘキサン、テトラメチレンジイソシアネート、ヘキサメチレンジイソシアネート、トリメチルヘキサメチレンジイソシアネート、メチレンジイソシアネート、イソホロンジイソシアネートなどの芳香族、脂環族又は脂肪族のポリイソシアネート化合物、及びこれらのポリイソシアネート化合物のイソシアヌレート体やビュウレット体、これらのポリイソシアネート化合物の過剰量にエチレングリコール、プロピレングリコール、トリメチロールプロパン、ヘキサントリオール、ヒマシ油などの低分子活性水素含有化合物を反応させて得られる末端イソシアネート含有化合物、リジントリイソシアネートなどを挙げることができる。

[0020]

上記イソシアネート基を有する化合物(c)の使用量は、上記脂肪酸変性共重合体中の水酸基に対するイソシアネート基を有する化合物(c)中のイソシアネート基の当量比(NCO/OH)が0.05~2.0、好ましくは0.1~1.2の範囲内になるように決定することが、形成される塗膜の耐候性や物性の面から好適である。

[0021]

前記(a)及び(b)の反応による脂肪酸変性共重合体に上記イソシアネート基を有する化合物(c)を反応させる際、その反応の進行程度によって、例えば反応系の粘度が上昇し適性範囲を超える場合には、アルコール類、フェノール類、ラクタム類、オキシム類などを適当量添加し、反応を制御することができる。

[0022]

前記脂肪酸変性共重合体とイソシアネート基を有する化合物(c)との反応は

、必要に応じて、反応触媒の存在下において行うことができる。上記反応は、脂肪酸変性共重合体中の水酸基とイソシアネート基を有する化合物(c)中のイソシアネート基との反応によるものである。上記脂肪酸変性共重合体中の水酸基には、共重合体(a)中に初めから存在する水酸基、共重合体(a)と脂肪酸成分(b)との反応によって生成する水酸基がある。

[0023]

* [•

上記反応触媒としては、例えばジブチル錫ビス(アセチルアセトネート)、ジブチル錫ジアセテート、ジブチル錫ジ(2-エチルヘキシレート)、ジベンジル錫ジ(2-エチルヘキシレート)、ジブチル錫ジラウレート、ジブチル錫ジイソオクチルマレエート、テトラブチルチタネート等の有機金属化合物等が挙げられる。これらの反応触媒は1種又は2種以上を組み合わせて用いることができる。

[0024]

上記反応触媒は、脂肪酸変性共重合体とイソシアネート基を有する化合物(c)との合計100重量部に対して、0.001~5重量部、好ましくは0.005~1重量部を用いることが反応の促進効果の点から適当である。

本発明の塗料組成物は、上記ウレタン変性ビニル系樹脂を被膜形成成分とする ものであり、更に必要に応じて、酸化硬化反応触媒、顔料類、有機溶剤、紫外線 吸収剤、光安定剤、表面調整剤、顔料分散剤、レオロジーコントロール剤、塗液 皮張り防止剤、防カビ剤、防藻剤、可塑剤、消泡剤等の塗料用添加剤を含有する ことができる。

[0025]

上記酸化硬化反応触媒は、例えば、オクチル酸コバルト、ナフテン酸コバルト、オクチル酸マンガン、ナフテン酸マンガン、オクチル酸ジルコニウム、ナフテン酸ジルコニウム、オクチル酸鉛等の有機金属化合物を挙げることができる。

[0026]

本発明組成物によって得られた塗膜は、表面光沢等の外観が非常に良好で、耐候性、耐薬品性、耐アルカリ性に優れており、かつ、酸化硬化反応触媒存在下では、塗装後わずか数時間で硬化でき、優れた常温硬化性を示す。

[0027]

本発明の塗料組成物は、金属、スレート、モルタルなどの素材面、これらの下塗り塗装(シーリング材、下地調整剤、厚付け材など)面、あるいは旧塗膜面などに適用可能であり、特にスレートやモルタルなどの無機建材用として、及びこれらに塗装された弾性を有する塗膜面上に有用である。

[0028]

【実施例】

以下、実施例を挙げて本発明を更に詳細に説明する。「部」及び「%」は、それぞれ「重量部」及び「重量%」を意味する。

[0029]

ウレタン変性ビニル系樹脂溶液の製造

製造例1

フラスコ中にミネラルスピリット100部を仕込み、窒素ガスを通気しながら 、115℃まで撹拌を行いながら昇温した。次いで、温度を115℃に保ちなが ら下記のモノマーなどの混合物を4時間かけて滴下した。

[0030]

スチレン	20部
メタクリル酸 n ーブチル	25部
メタクリル酸i-ブチル	10部
アクリル酸2-エチルヘキシル	25部
メタクリル酸グリシジル	20部
2. 2′-アゾビスイソブチロニトリル	1部

ついで115℃で2時間熟成した後、140℃に昇温してからアマニ油脂肪酸 30部及び反応触媒としてN,N-ジメチルアミノエタノール<math>0. 4部を加え、 160℃で5時間保持して脂肪酸の付加反応を行った。樹脂酸価をKOH滴定法 で追跡し、樹脂酸価が1. 0以下になった時点を終点とした。反応終了後、キシレン45部を加えて希釈して不揮発分50%の褐色透明で粘調な脂肪酸変性共重 合体溶液 (A-1) を得た。

[0031]

該脂肪酸変性共重合体溶液(A-1)を100℃まで冷却し、その中に「デス

「モジュールH」(住友バイエルウレタン社製、ヘキサメチレンジイソシアネート) 5部、ミネラルスピリット14部、キシレン6部及び反応触媒としてのジブチル錫ジラウレート0.05部を加え、同温度で2時間反応させて不揮発分約45%の褐色透明で粘調なウレタン変性ビニル系樹脂溶液①を得た。

[0032]

製造例2

製造例1において得られた50%脂肪酸変性共重合体溶液(A-1)275部に、「TPA-100」(旭化成社製、ヘキサメチレンジイソシアネートのイソシアヌレート)12部、キシレン30部及び反応触媒としてのジブチル錫ジラウレート0.05部を加え、温度を100℃に保ちながら1時間反応させた。次いで、n-ブチルアルコール2部を加え、さらに1時間反応させて不揮発分約45%の褐色透明で粘調なウレタン変性ビニル系樹脂溶液②を得た。

[0033]

製造例3

製造例1において得られた50%脂肪酸変性共重合体溶液(A-1)275部に、「TSE-100」(旭化成社製、ヘキサメチレンジイソシアネートのイソシアヌレートを柔軟型に変性したもの)23部、ミネラルスピリット30部、キシレン15部及び反応触媒としてのジブチル錫ジラウレート0.05部を加え、温度を100℃に保ちながら1時間反応させた。次いで、n-ブチルアルコール2部を加え、さらに1時間反応させて不揮発分約45%の褐色透明で粘調なウレタン変性ビニル系樹脂溶液③を得た。

[0034]

製造例4

フラスコ中にミネラルスピリット100部を仕込み、窒素ガスを通気しながら、115℃まで撹拌を行いながら昇温した。次いで、温度を115℃に保ちながら下記のモノマーなどの混合物を4時間かけて滴下した。

[0035]

スチレン

15部

メタクリル酸 n ーブチル

25部



メタクリル酸 i ーブチル1 0 部アクリル酸 2 ーエチルヘキシル2 5 部メタクリル酸グリシジル2 0 部「RUVA-093」(注1)5 部2,2'-アゾビスイソブチロニトリル1 部

[0036]

該脂肪酸変性共重合体溶液(A-2)を100℃まで冷却し、その中に「デスモジュールH」(住友バイエルウレタン社製、ヘキサメチレンジイソシアネート)5部、ミネラルスピリット14部、キシレン6部及び反応触媒としてのジブチル錫ジラウレート0.05部を加え、同温度で2時間反応させて不揮発分約45%の褐色透明で粘調なウレタン変性ビニル系樹脂溶液④を得た。

(注1)「RUVA-093」:大塚か化学社製、2-(2´-ヒドロキシ-5´-メタクリルオキシフェニル)-2H-ベンゾトリアゾール

塗料組成物の作成

実施例1~4及び比較例1

上記製造例にて得られた各45%ウレタン変性ビニル系樹脂溶液を用いて、表1に示す配合組成(固形分表示)にて、各成分を直径2mmのガラスビーズ250部と共に容量1リットルのマヨネーズ瓶に添加し、ペイントシェーカーにて2時間攪拌して顔料ペーストとした後、これに上記45%ウレタン変性ビニル系樹脂溶液及び硬化触媒としてナフテン酸コバルト、ナフテン酸鉛を同表に示すように添加し、均一になるまで撹拌を行ってから、ガラスビースを取り除いて各常温硬化性塗料組成物を得た。尚、比較例1では、ウレタン変性ビニル系樹脂溶液の代わりに脂肪酸変性共重合体溶液(A-1)を用いた。



[0037]

性能試験

上記実施例及び比較例で得られた各常温硬化性塗料組成物について、下記試験 方法に基づいて各種試験を行った。その試験結果を後記表1に示す。

[0038]

試験方法

(*1)初期乾燥性:ガラス板上に各常温硬化性塗料組成物を300μmのアプリケーターで塗装後、20℃、70%RHで6時間放置後の塗膜の指触乾燥性を調べ下記基準で評価した。

[0039]

◎:全く指紋がつかない

〇:わずかに指紋がつく

△: 指紋がつく

×:塗膜が指に付着する

(*2) 塗膜光沢:ガラス板上に各常温硬化性塗料組成物を300μmのアプリケーターで塗装後、20℃、70%RHの室内で1週間乾燥後の60°鏡面反射率を測定し、下記基準で評価した。

[0040]

◎:90%以上

〇:80%以上、90%未満

Δ:70%以上、80%未満

×:70%未満

(*3) 耐候性:「アレスレタン」(関西ペイント社製、白色の艶有り塗料)を 塗装してなるスレート板上に、各常温硬化性塗料組成物を300μmのアプリケータで塗装し20℃、70%RHの室内で1週間乾燥後、サンシャイン・ウェザオ・メータにて1500時間曝露したときの光沢保持率で評価した。

[0041]

◎:90%以上

〇:80%以上、90%未満

Δ:70%以上、80%未満

×:70%未満

(*4) 耐水性:スレート板上に各常温硬化性塗料組成物を300μmのアプリケーターで塗装し20℃、70%RHの室内で1週間乾燥させた後、該塗板を上水(20℃)に3日間浸漬した後の塗膜の状態を観察し下記基準で評価した。

[0042]

〇: 異常なし

 Δ : わずかにフクレが認められる

×:著しくフクレが認められる

(*5) 耐酸性: (*1) と同様にして得た塗板に、0.1 Nの硫酸水溶液0. 5 c c を滴下し、20℃で24時間放置後、水洗して塗膜の状態を観察した。

[0043]

〇:異常なし

△:わずかに白化が認められる

×:著しく白化及び表面のエッチングが認められる

[0044]

◎:異常なし

〇:わずかにフクレが認められる

△:一部にワレ、フクレが認められる

×:全体に著しいワレ、フクレが認められる

[0045]

【発明の効果】

本発明の塗料組成物は、酸化硬化型ウレタン変性ビニル系樹脂を被膜形成成分とすることによって、得られる塗膜の耐候性、耐水性を向上させ、さらに下層塗膜のクラック追随性を確保したものである。従って本発明の塗料組成物は、建築外装用途、特に無機建材用として非常に有用である。

[0046]

【表1】

				比較例				
				1	2	3	4	1
	顔	樹脂溶液	種	(1)	2	3	4	A1
	料		量	60	60	60	60	54
塗	分	チタン白	•	108	108	108	108	108
料	散	ミネラルスピリ	ット	<i>7</i> 5	75	75	<i>7</i> 5	81
配		樹脂溶液種		1	2	3	4	A-1
合			量	240	240	240	240	216
	ナフテン酸コジレト			0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	ナフ	テン酸鉛	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	
	初期對操生		0	0	0	0	0	
性能験		塗膜光 沢	塗膜光 沢		0	0	0	Δ
		耐候生	耐候生		0	0	©	Δ
		而炒生		0	0	0	0	0
		而控 生	而哲學生		0	0	0	0
	温冷燥り返し試験		試験	0	0	0	0	Δ

"【書類名】 要約書

【要約】

【課題】酸化硬化型のウレタン変性ビニル系樹脂を用いた、耐候性、耐水性に優れた弾性塗膜を形成し得る常温硬化性塗料組成物を提供する。

【解決手段】エポキシ基含有重合性不飽和モノマーと該モノマーと共重合可能な他の重合性不飽和モノマーとの共重合体であるエポキシ基含有ビニル共重合体(a)と、不飽和脂肪酸を含有する脂肪酸成分(b)との反応物に、さらにイソシアネート基を有する化合物(c)を反応させてなるウレタン変性ビニル系樹脂を、被膜形成成分として含有する。

【選択図】なし

認定・付加情報

特許出願の番号 特願 2

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受付番号

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出願人履歴情報

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[000001409]

1. 変更年月日

1990年 8月 9日

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069881

ATTACHMENT I

CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION AND TRANSLATION OF JAPANESE PATENT APPLICATION NO. 2000-069881



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Attorney Docket N . KPC-289

In re patent application of

NAKAO et al.

Serial No. 09/804,293

Group Art Unit: 1712

Filed: March 13, 2001

Examiner: unassigned

Title:

SETTING COMPOSITION, AND INK, PAINT AND ADHESIVE CONTAINING

THE SAME COMPOSITION

CERTIFICATION OF THE TRANSLATION OF JAPANESE PATENT APPLICATION NO. 2000-069881

Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

I, Yoichiro Yamaguchi, certify that I am familiar with both the Japanese and English languages, that I have reviewed both the specification of Japanese Patent Application No. 2000-069881 filed March 14, 2000 in Japanese and the attached English language translation thereof, and that the English translation is a true, faithful and accurate translation of the above identified application as filed.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application.

Date: August 13, 2001

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PATENT OFFICE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

This is to certify that the annexed is a true copy of the following application as filed with this office

Date of Application:

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Application Number:

Patent Application No. 2000-069881

Applicant(s):

Kansai Paint Co., Ltd.

November 17, 2000

Commissioner, Patent Office

Kozo OIKAWA

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10060

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[Indication of Official Fee]

[Pre-paid Ledger Number] 000550

[Amount of Payment] 21,000 yen

[List of Documents Presented] Specification 1

Abstract 1

[Necessity of Proof] Yes

of Document] SPECIFICATION

[TITLE OF THE INVENTION]

Cold Setting Coating Composition

[CLAIMS]

[Claim 1] A cold setting coating composition comprising, as a film-forming component, an urethane-modified vinyl resin (A) produced by further reacting, with an isocyanate group-possessing compound (c), a reaction product between an epoxy group-containing vinyl copolymer (a), which is a copolymer of a polymerizable unsaturated monomer containing an epoxy group with another polymerizable unsaturated monomer capable of polymerizing with said monomer, and a fatty acid component (b) containing an unsaturated fatty acid.

[Claim 2] The cold setting coating composition according to claim 1, wherein the epoxy group-containing vinyl copolymer (a) is produced by copolymerizing 3 to 70% by weight of the polymerizable unsaturated monomer containing an epoxy group with 30 to 97% by weight of the other polymerizable unsaturated monomer.

[DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION]
[0001]

[Technical Field of the Invention]

The present invention relates to a cold setting coating composition capable of forming an elastic coated film excellent in weathering resistance and water resistance using an oxidatively curable urethane-modified vinyl resin.

[0002]

[Prior Art and Problems thereof]

Hitherto, an alkyd resin using an unsaturated fatty acid is well known as a cold setting resin for coating which is stable in a solution state for a long period of time, and is widely used as a coating for inside and outside of a building. However, the alkyd resin tends to cause weather-deterioration by ultraviolet ray, so that its performance is insufficient for outdoor use. As measures for solving the problem of weathering resistance, for example, a fatty acid-modified acrylic resin has been proposed in British patent No. 793,776. However, in the case of fatty acid-modified acrylic resin, the weathering resistance was improved a little but the coating performances such as weathering resistance, water resistance and acid and alkali resistances were still not satisfactory.

[0003]

[Measures to Solve the Problem]

The inventors of this application has conducted significant study to solve the problem above. They found that, by further modifying the fatty acid-modified acrylic resin with a compound having an isocyanate group, the resulting resin has improved the weathering resistance and water resistance are improved and exhibited excellent crackfollowing ability.

[0004]

The present invention is to provide a cold setting

coating composition comprising, as a film-forming component, an urethane-modified vinyl resin (A) produced by further reacting, with an isocyanate group-possessing compound (c), a reaction product between an epoxy group-containing vinyl copolymer (a), which is a copolymer of a polymerizable unsaturated monomer containing an epoxy group with another polymerizable unsaturated monomer capable of polymerizing with said monomer, and a fatty acid component (b) containing an unsaturated fatty acid.

[Mode for Carrying out the Invention]

[0005]

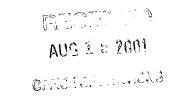
[0007]

In the present invention, the urethane-modified vinyl resin (A) is an oxidatively curable resin produced by further reacting, with an isocyanate group-possessing compound (c), a reaction product between an epoxy group-containing vinyl copolymer (a) and a fatty acid component (b) containing an unsaturated fatty acid.

[0006]

The example of the polymerizable unsaturated monomer containing an epoxy group which is a copolymerizing component of the above epoxy group-containing vinyl copolymer (a) include glycidyl (meth)acrylate, β -methylglycidyl (meth)acrylate, 3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl (meth)acrylate, 3,4-epoxycyclohexylpropyl (meth)acrylate, allyl glycidyl ether, and the like.

The examples of the other polymerizable unsaturated



monomer include acrylic or methacrylic acid esters of alkyl or cycloalkyl having 1 to 24 carbon atoms such as methyl (meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)acrylate, n-butyl (meth)acrylate, isobutyl (meth)acrylate, t-butyl (meth)acrylate, hexyl (meth)acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl (meth)acrylate, n-octyl (meth)acrylate, decyl (meth)acrylate, lauryl (meth)acrylate, stearyl (meth)acrylate, cyclohexyl (meth)acrylate, isobornyl (meth)acrylate; hydroxyl group-containing monomers including hydroalkyl esters of α , β -ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids such as 2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl (meth)acrylate, 3-hydroxypropyl (meth)acrylate, 2hydroxybutyl (meth)acrylate, 3-hydroxybutyl (meth)acrylate and 4-hydroxybutyl (meth)acrylate, and α,β -ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid esters having an alkylene oxide chain and hydroxyl group such as polyethylene glycol mono(meth)acrylate, polypropylene glycol mono(meth)acrylate; 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethylpiperidyl (meth)acrylate, 2,2,6,6tetramethylpiperidinyl (meth)acrylate, 2-(2'-hydroxy-5'methacryloxyphenyl)-2H-benzotriazole, styrene, vinyl acetate, and the like.

[8000]

In the epoxy group-containing vinyl copolymer (a), it is suitable that the copolymerization ratio between the polymerizable unsaturated monomer containing an epoxy group and the above other polymerizable unsaturated monomer usually ranges 3 to 70% by weight, preferably 10 to 50% by weight for the polymerizable unsaturated monomer containing an epoxy

group, and 30 to 97% by weight, preferably 50 to 90% by weight for the above other polymerizable unsaturated monomer in view of the reactivity for addition at the reaction with the unsaturated fatty acid (b) and the solubility of the resulting epoxy group-containing vinyl copolymer (a) in a solvent.

[0009]

In the epoxy group-containing vinyl copolymer (a), when a hydroxyl group-containing monomer is used, the monomer amount must be decided so that gelation does not occur during the reaction with the polyisocyanate compound (c). Usually, it is suitable to use the hydroxyl group-containing monomer in an amount of 30% by weight or less among the monomer components constituting the vinyl copolymer (a).

The method of copolymerization for obtaining the above epoxy group-containing vinyl copolymer (a) is not particularly limited but solution polymerization which is carried out in an organic solvent in the presence of a radical polymerization initiator is preferable from the viewpoint of the easiness of the reaction with the fatty acid component (b) and the isocyanate group-possessing compound (c).

[0011]

The examples of the radical polymerization initiator to be used for the synthesis of the above epoxy group-containing vinyl copolymer (a) by solution polymerization

include azo-type polymerization initiators such as 2,2'azobisisobutyronitrile and 2,2'-azobis(2,4dimethylvaleronitrile); peroxide-type polymerization initiators such as lauryl peroxide, t-butyl peroxy-2ethylhexanoate and benzoyl peroxide. The examples of the organic solvent for the synthesis by solution polymerization include aliphatic hydrocaron-type solvents such as n-hexane, n-octane, 2,2,2-trimethylpentane, isooctane, n-nonane, cyclohexane and methylcyclohexane; aromatic hydrocarbon-type solvents such as benzene, toluene, xylene and ethylbenzene; petroleum-type solvents such as mineral spirit, "Swasol 1000" (a product of Cosmo Oil Co., Ltd.), petroleum ether, petroleum benzine and petroleum naphtha; ketone-type solvents such as methyl isobutyl ketone; ester-type solvents such as isobutyl acetate; alcohol-type solvents such as isopropanol, and these can be optionally used solely or in combination of two or more according to necessity. [0012]

The above epoxy group-containing vinyl copolymer (a) preferably has a number average molecular weight in the range of 1,000 to 100,000, particularly 2,000 to 70,000 and a glass transition temperature (Tg) in the range of 0 to 100°C in view of the physical properties of the resulting coated film and quick drying ability.

[0013]

The above fatty acid component (b) is a fatty acid component necessarily containing an unsaturated fatty acid

and optionally containing a saturated fatty acid, and is suitably has an iodine value in the range of about 50 to 200. When the iodine value is less than about 50, the curability of the coated film decreases, while there is a possibility of gelation during the production of the resin when the iodine value exceeds about 200. Thus, both cases are not preferred. [0014]

The representative examples of the unsaturated fatty acid which is a necessary component of the fatty acid component (b) include fish oil fatty acids, dehydrated caster oil fatty acids, safflower oil, linseed oil fatty acids, soybean oil fatty acids, sesame oil fatty acids, poppy seed oil fatty acids, perilla oil fatty acids, hempseed oil fatty acids, grape seed oil fatty acids, corn oil fatty acids, tall oil fatty acids, sunflower oil fatty acids, cotton seed oil fatty acids, walnut oil fatty acids, rubberseed oil fatty acids, and the like. The unsaturated fatty acid is a fatty acid having an oxidatively curable polymerizable unsaturated group, and imparts oxidative curability to the urethanemodified vinyl resin in the present invention.

The examples of the saturated fatty acid which the fatty acid component (b) may contain in addition to the above unsaturated fatty acid according to necessity include non-drying oil fatty acids such as coconut oil fatty acids, hydrogenated coconut oil fatty acids and palm oil fatty acids; caproic acid, capric acid, lauric acid, myristic acid,

palmitic acid, stearic acid and the like.
[0016]

The ratio of the fatty acid component (b) to be used is preferably from 1 to 60 parts by weight, preferably 5 to 30 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the resin solid matter of the above epoxy group-containing vinyl copolymer (a) in view of the curability and weathering resistance of the resulting coated film.

[0017]

In the present invention, the reaction between the epoxy group-containing vinyl copolymer (a) and the fatty acid component (b) is based on esterification of the epoxy group in the copolymer (a) with the carboxyl group in the fatty acid component (b), and a secondary hydroxyl group is usually formed by the reaction. At the reaction, there may be used a reaction catalyst including a tertiary amine such as N,N-dimethylaminoethanol; a quaternary ammonium salt such as tetrabutylammonium bromide; and the like. In the case of using the reaction catalyst, the amount to be used is suitably in the range of 0.01 to 100 parts by weight based on the total amount of the copolymer (a) and the fatty acid component (b).

[0018]

The conditions for the reaction of the copolymer (a) and the fatty acid component (b) may be any of the conditions under which the epoxy group in the copolymer (a) can be reacted with the carboxyl group in the fatty acid component

(b) without occurring problems at the reaction such as gelation, and the conditions of heating at about 100 to 170°C for about 2 to 10 hours may be usually suitable.

The examples of the isocyanate group-possessing compound (c) to be reacted with the fatty acid-modified copolymer produced as above include aromatic, alicyclic or aliphatic polyisocyanate compounds such as tolylene diisocyanate, xylylene diisocyanate, phenylene diisocyanate, diphenylmethane diisocyanate, bis(isocyanatemethyl) cyclohexane, tetramethylene diisocyanate, hexamethylene diisocyanate, trimethylhexamethylene diisocyanate, methylene diisocyanate and isophorone diisocyanate; and isocyanurate compounds or biuret compounds thereof; terminal isocyanatecontaining compounds produced by reacting an excess amount of these polyisocyanate compounds with a low molecular weight compound containing an active hydrogen such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, trimethylolpropane, hexanetriol or caster oil; lysine triisocyanate and the like. [0020]

The amount of the above isocyanate group-possessing compound (c) to be used may be determined so that the equivalent ratio (NCO/OH) of the isocyanate group in the isocyanate group-possessing compound (c) to the hydroxyl group in the fatty acid-modified copolymer becomes from 0.05 to 2.0, preferably from 0.1 to 1.2 in view of weathering resistance and physical properties of the coated film to be

formed.

[0021]

At the reaction of the above isocyanate grouppossessing compound (c) with the fatty acid-modified
copolymer produced by the reaction between (a) and (b), in
the case that the viscosity of the reaction system exceeds
the suitable range by its increase with the proceeding of the
reaction, for example, the reaction can be controlled by
adding suitable amount of an alcohol, an phenol, a lactam, an
oxime or the like.

[0022]

The reaction of the above fatty acid-modified copolymer with the isocyanate group-possessing compound (c) may be carried out in the presence of a reaction catalyst, if necessary. The above reaction is based on the reaction between the hydroxyl groups in the fatty acid-modified copolymer and the isocyanate groups in the isocyanate group-possessing compound (c). The hydroxyl groups in the above fatty acid-modified copolymer may be the hydroxyl groups originally present in the copolymer (a) and the hydroxyl groups formed by the reaction of the copolymer (a) and the fatty acid component (b).

[0023]

The examples of the above reaction catalyst include organometallic compounds such as dibutyltin bis(acetylacetonate), dibutyltin diacetate, dibutyltin di(2-ethylhexylate), dibenzyltin di(2-ethylhexylate), dibutyltin

dilaurate, dibutyltin diisoocylmaleate and tetrabutyl titanate. These reaction catalysts may be used solely or in combination of two or more.

[0024]

The above reaction catalyst is suitably used in an amount of 0.001 to 5 parts by weight, preferably 0.005 to 1 part by weight based on 100 parts by weight of total amount of the fatty acid-modified copolymer and the isocyanate group-possessing compound (c) in view of the accelerating effect of the reaction.

The coating composition of the present invention may contain additives for coating such as an oxidative curing reaction catalyst, a pigment, an organic solvent, an ultraviolet absorber, a light stabilizer, a surface controller, a pigment dispersant, a rheology controller, a skin-forming inhibitor of coating liquid, an antiseptic agent, antialgae agent, a plasticizer, an antifoaming agent and the like according to necessity.

[0025]

The examples of the above oxidative curing reaction catalyst include organometallic compounds such as cobalt octylate, cobalt naphthenate, manganese octylate, manganese naphthenate, zirconium octylate, zirconium naphthenate and lead octylate.

[0026]

The coated film obtained from the composition of the present invention has very good appearance such as surface

gloss and is excellent in weathering resistance, chemical resistance and alkali resistance, as well as, in the presence of oxidative curing reaction catalyst, the composition can be cured within several hours after the coating and shows excellent cold setting ability.

[0027]

The coating composition of the present invention is applicable to the surfaces of materials such as metal, slate and mortar, undercoat (e.g., sealing material, primer, thickness-main material) surfaces thereof, or old coated surfaces, and is useful especially for inorganic building materials such as slate and mortar and for coated surfaces thereof having elasticity.

[0028]

[Examples]

The following will explain the present invention in detail with reference to Examples. "part(s)" and "%" means "part(s) by weight" and "% by weight", respectively.
[0029]

Production of Urethane-Modified Vinyl Resin Solutions Production Example 1

Into a flask was charged 100 parts of mineral spirit, followed by the elevation of temperature to 115°C under stirring with introducing nitrogen gas. Then, the below-described mixture of monomers and other compound were added dropwise thereto over a period of 4 hours with maintaining the temperature at 115°C.

[0030]

styrene	20	parts
n-butyl methacrylate	25	parts
i-butyl methacrylate	10	parts
2-ethylhexyl acrylate	25	parts
glycidyl methacrylate	20	parts
2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile	1	part

Then, after aging at 115°C for 2 hours and then the temperature was elevated to 140°C, 30 parts of linseed oil fatty acids and 0.4 part of N,N-dimethylaminoethanol as the reaction catalyst were added thereto, and the mixture was maintained at 160°C for 5 hours to carry out the addition of the fatty acids. The resin acid value was traced by KOH titration method and the end point was determined as the time point at which the resin acid value was decreased to 1.0 or lower. After the completion of the reaction, the mixture was diluted by adding 45 parts of xylene to obtain a brown clear viscous fatty acid-modified copolymer solution (A-1), 50% of which was nonvolatile matter.

[0031]

The fatty acid-modified copolymer solution (A-1) was cooled to 100°C, and 5 parts of "Desmodur H" (manufactured by Sumitomo Bayer Urethane Co., Ltd., hexamethylene diisocyanate), 14 parts of mineral spirit, 6 parts of xylene and 0.05 part of dibutyltin dilaurate as a reaction catalyst were added therein. Then, the whole was reacted at the same temperature for 2 hours to obtain a brown clear viscous

urethane-modified vinyl resin solution ①, about 45% of which was nonvolatile matter.

[0032]

Production Example 2

To 275 parts of 50% fatty acid-modified copolymer solution (A-1) obtained in Production Example 1 were added 12 parts of "TPA-100" (manufactured by Asahi Chemical Co., Ltd., isocyanurate of hexamethylene diisocyanate), 30 parts of xylene and 0.05 part of dibutyltin dilaurate as a reaction catalyst, and the whole was reacted for 1 hour with maintaining the temperature at 100°C. Then, 2 parts of n-butyl alcohol was added thereto and the mixture was further reacted for 1 hour to obtain a brown clear viscous urethanemodified vinyl resin solution ②, about 45% of which was nonvolatile matter.

[0033]

Production Example 3

To 275 parts of the 50% fatty acid-modified copolymer solution (A-1) obtained in Production Example 1 were added 23 parts of "TSE-100" (manufactured by Asahi Chemical Co., Ltd., the one obtained by modifying isocyanurate of hexamethylene diisocyanate to soft-type), 30 parts of mineral spirit, 15 parts of xylene and 0.05 part of dibutyltin dilaurate as a reaction catalyst, and the whole was reacted for 1 hour with maintaining the temperature at 100°C. Then, 2 parts of n-butyl alcohol was added thereto and the mixture was further reacted for 1 hour to obtain a

brown clear viscous urethane-modified vinyl resin solution $\ensuremath{\Im}$, about 45% of which was nonvolatile matter.

[0034]

Production Example 4

Into a flask was charged 100 parts of mineral spirit, followed by the elevation of temperature to 115°C under stirring with introducing nitrogen gas. Then, the below-described mixture of monomers and other compound were added dropwise thereto over a period of 4 hours with maintaining the temperature at 115°C.

[0035]

styrene	15	parts
n-butyl methacrylate	25	parts
i-butyl methacrylate	10	parts
2-ethylhexyl acrylate	25	parts
glycidyl methacrylate	20	parts
"RUVA-093" (Note 1)	5	parts
2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile	1	part

Then, after aging at 115°C for 2 hours and then the temperature was elevated to 140°C, 30 parts of linseed oil fatty acids and 0.4 part of N,N-dimethylaminoethanol as a reaction catalyst were added thereto, and the mixture was maintained at 160°C for 5 hours to carry out the addition of the fatty acids. The resin acid value was traced by KOH titration method and the end point was determined as the time point at which the resin acid value was decreased to 1.0 or lower. After the completion of the reaction, the mixture was

diluted by adding 45 parts of xylene to obtain a brown clear viscous fatty acid-modified copolymer solution (A-2), 50% of which was nonvolatile matter.

[0036]

The fatty acid-modified copolymer solution (a-2) was cooled to 100°C, and 5 parts of "Desmodur H" (manufactured by Sumitomo Bayer Urethane Co., Ltd., hexamethylene diisocyanate), 14 parts of mineral spirit, 6 parts of xylene and 0.05 part of dibutyltin dilaurate as a reaction catalyst were added therein. Then, the whole was reacted at the same temperature for 2 hours to obtain a brown clear viscous urethane-modified vinyl resin solution 4, about 45% of which was nonvolatile matter.

(Note 1) "RUVA-093": manufactured by Otsuka Chemical Co.,
Ltd., 2-(2'-hydroxy-5'-methacryloxyphenyl)-2H-benzotriazole
Preparation of Coating Composition

Examples 1 to 4 and Comparative Example 1

Using each of the 45% urethane-modified vinyl resin solutions obtained in the above Production Examples, each cold setting coating composition was obtained by adding each component at the mixing composition shown in Table 1 (shown by solid matters) to an one-litter volume mayonnaise bottle together with 250 parts of glass beads having a diameter of 2 mm, stirring at a paint shaker for 2 hours to form a pigment paste, adding the above 45% urethane-modified vinyl resin solution as well as cobalt naphthenate and lead naphthenate as shown in the table, stirring the whole to form a

homogeneous mixture, and removing the glass beads. By the way, in Comparative Example 1, the fatty acid-modified copolymer solution (A-1) was used instead of the urethane-modified vinyl resin solution.

[0037]

Performance Tests

Upon each of the cold setting coating compositions obtained in the above examples and Comparative Example, various tests were carried out according to the following test methods. The test results were shown in following Table 1.

[0038]

Test Methods

- (*1) Initial dryness: After a glass plate was coated with each cold setting coating composition by means of a 300 μm applicator, the finger-contact dryness of the coated film after standing at 20°C under 70% RH for 6 hours was determined and evaluated according to the following standard. [0039]
 - ⊙: No fingerprint is marked.
 - O: Slight fingerprint is marked.
 - \triangle : Fingerprint is marked.
 - \times : ?The coated film adheres to finger.
- (*2) Gloss of the coated film: After a glass plate was coated with each cold setting coating composition by means of a 300 μm applicator, a 60° specular reflection rate of the coated film after drying in a room at 20°C under 70% RH for 1

week was determined and evaluated according to the following standard.

[0040]

◎: 90% or more

O: from 80% to less than 90%

 \triangle : from 70% to less than 80%

X: less than 70%

(*3) Weathering resistance: After a slate plate coated with "ALES RETAN" (manufactured by Kansai Paint Co., Ltd., a white glossy coating) was coated with each cold setting coating composition by means of a 300 μm applicator and the whole was dried in a room at 20°C under 70% RH for 1 week, gloss-retaining rate was evaluated after exposure to sunshine wetherometer for 1500 hours.

[0041]

⊚: 90% or more

O: from 80% to less than 90%

△: from 70% to less than 80%

X: less than 70%

(*4) Water resistance: After a slate plate was coated with each cold setting coating composition by means of a 300 μ m applicator and the whole was dried in a room at 20°C under 70% RH for 1 week, the state of the coated film after immersing the coated plate in a tap water (20°C) for 3 days was observed and evaluated according to the following standard.

[0042]

O: No change

 \triangle : Slight swelling is observed.

X: Remarkable swelling is observed.

(*5) Acid resistance: On the coated plate obtained as in (*1) was added dropwise 0.5 cc of 0.1N sulfuric acid aqueous solution, and after standing at 20°C for 24 hours, the state of the coated plate after washing with water was observed.
[0043]

O: No change

 \triangle : Slight whitening is observed.

X: Remarkable whitening and etching at the surface are observed.

(*6) Hot and cold repeating test: A slate plate was coated with "ALES GUM TILE Sealer" (manufactured by Kansai Paint Co., Ltd., a sealer) in an amount of 150 g/m² by means of a brush, overcoated under draw-painting with "ALES Rubber Tile Rough" (manufactured by Kansai Paint Co., Ltd., a thickness-imparting main agent for outside of a building) by means of a 2 mm blade, and allowed to stand for 24 hours. Then, after the coated plate was coated with each cold setting coating composition in an amount of 120 g/m² by means of a brush and allowed to stand for 4 hours, the plate was overcoated with the same cold setting coating composition in an amount of 120 g/m² by means of a brush to form a test coated plate. The test coated plate was subjected to a test according to a hot and cold repeating test of JIS A-6909, one cycle of which comprises <immersion in water for 18 hours - cooling in a

constant-temperature bath of -20°C for 3 hours - heating in a constant-temperature bath of 50°C for 5 hours>. After the test of 15 cycles, the state of the coated surface was observed by eye.

[0044]

- ⊙: No change
- O: Slight swelling is observed.
- \triangle : Crack and swelling are observed at a part of the plate.
- X: Remarkable crack and swelling are observed all over the plate.

[0045]

[Effect of the Invention]

The coating composition of the present invention improves weathering resistance and water resistance of the resulting coated film and further improves crack-following ability of the undercoat by using an oxidatively curable urethene-modified vinyl resin as a film-forming component. Accordingly, the coating composition of the present invention serves extremely excellent effects when used for outside of a building, particularly for inorganic building materials. [0046]

[Table 1]

	Table 1]			Example				Comparative Example	
					1	2	3	4	1
	Pigment		Resin solution	Kind	①	2	3	4	A-1
	_		solucion	Amount	60	60	60	60	54
Coating	GISP	dispersion Tita:		white	108	108	108	108	108
Mixture			Mineral spirit		75	75	75	75	81
MIXCUIE	Resin solution Kind		1	2	3	4	A-1		
!	K	Amount		240	240	240	240	216	
1		Cobalt naphthenate			0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
		Lead naphthenate			1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	Initial dryness			0	0	0	0	0	
		Gloss of the coated film		0	0	0	0	Δ	
Perform	ance	Weathering resistance			0	0	0	0	Δ
tests		Water resistance			0	0	0	0	0
		Acid resistance			0	0	0	0	0
		Hot and cold repeating test			0	0	0	0	Δ

[Title of Document] Abstract of Disclosure [Abstract]

[Object of the Invention] To provide a cold setting coating composition of this invention that comprises an urethanemodified vinyl resin having improved weathering resistance
and water resistance of the resulting coated film.

[Measure to Solve the Problem] The urethane modified vinyl
resin is produced by reacting a reaction product with an
isocyanate group-possessing compound (c). The reaction
product is produced by reacting an epoxy group-containing
vinyl copolymer (a) with a fatty acid component (b)
containing an unsaturated fatty acid. The vinyl copolymer

(a) is a copolymer of a polymerizable unsaturated monomer
containing an epoxy group and a second polymerizable
unsaturated monomer. The coating composition contains the
urethane modified vinyl resin as a film forming component.
[Drawing Selected] None.